

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss: I, George B. Caschuck, secretary of the Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Omaha Daily Bee, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of April, 1902, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Circulation category and Number of copies. Includes categories like 'Total', 'Less unsold and returned copies', 'Net total sales', and 'Net daily average'.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 16th day of April, A. D. 1902. M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

It seems that a few planks in that bill-board ordinance are still loose.

Base ball fans can take consolation that the present wet spell is not interfering with any home games.

After finishing their tour of the state, members of the Commercial club trade excursion will need no introduction to the map of Nebraska.

Canada is making great efforts to encourage immigration. If Canada only had the natural resources of the United States it would get all the population.

Pretty soon Omaha will get tired of being held up to retain headquarters of fraternal insurance organizations. There is such a thing as working the game too hard.

Ex-Senator Pettigrew owes it to himself to come out and tell whether or not the report is true that he has become so disloyal to silver as to become part owner of a California gold mine.

Uncle Sam may be willing to engage in reciprocity with the people of the West Indies, but they will have to assure him that they will not smuggle any of their volcanoes across the line.

For some inscrutable reason Nebraska folks have declined point blank to become stampeded by the silly yellow journal fake about a smouldering volcano about to break loose right under their noses.

Cremation advocates are finding encouragement for their propaganda in the cremation of the remains of the victims of the Mount Pelee horror. No other way would serve to dispose satisfactorily of the half-burned bodies.

The corporations always have able attorneys in their employ to plead for tax exemption from them before every assessing body and every equalizing board.

It is really wonderful how the railroads can agree to the fraction of a cent on what should be charged for transportation of passengers and freight and yet differ by thousands of dollars on the value of locomotives, freight cars and other equipment that command standard prices on the market.

The local Bryanite organ makes frantic appeal that democrats for principle and not democrats for spoils be sent to their coming state convention.

Democracy for principle, however, has been pretty well snuffed out in Nebraska since Fulton has been the watchword and spoils the only cohesive bond of union.

The Interstate Commerce commission is beginning another investigation into alleged discriminating rates made by the railroads for the benefit of Chicago live stock packers.

Now watch railway officials and favored shippers suffer a sudden and unexplainable lapse of memory as soon as the subpoena are served on them to appear to give testimony.

It is announced that the frightful airship accident at Paris the other day will have no effect in deterring the aeronauts from continuing their efforts and experiments to devise practical means for aerial navigation.

This is doubtless true as it has been true of every great line of inventive progress where success has been achieved only over almost insurmountable obstacles and often at the cost of human life.

The risk is great, but so is the reward, and each setback can only be temporary.

KEEP THEM BEFORE THE BOARD.

Before the State Board of Equalization completes its assessment of railroad property in Nebraska for the current year it should carefully study the assessment of railroad property for the past twelve years in comparison with the grand assessment roll for the same period.

Table with 3 columns: Assessed Roll, Grand Assessed Roll, and way Val'n. Lists various years from 1890 to 1901 with corresponding values.

These figures speak for themselves. They show a marked change in the ratio of taxes paid by the railroads as compared with the taxes paid on other property.

They show a decrease in the valuation of railroads from \$29,854,221 to \$26,422,782, a shrinkage of 12 per cent notwithstanding the fact that the mileage had increased since 1890 by nearly 500 miles.

Such a valuation, however, would still have been far below the relative value of the railroad property to all other taxable property in Nebraska.

Instead of being assessed for one-sixth of the grand assessment roll, the railroads of Nebraska should be assessed, according to the most conservative estimate of value, constituting one-fourth of the grand total, or somewhere near \$50,000,000.

The aggregate market value of the railroads of Nebraska is over \$300,000,000, and at the rate of 1901, which was one-sixth, should have been assessed at \$50,000,000.

Because former boards have persistently closed their eyes to these facts and simply accepted figures prepared for them by the corporation officers affords no reason for the continuance by the present board of the inequitable system of railway assessment by which the burden of taxation of one-fourth of the property has been shifted upon the owners of the other three-fourths.

This systematic evasion of taxes by the railroads is responsible for the yearly increase of the state debt, which has now overrun the constitutional limit twenty times.

PLAN DECLARED IMPRACTICABLE.

The Board of Experts appointed by the postmaster general and the secretary of the treasury to consider the post-check currency plan for the transmission of small sums of money safely through the mail, for which bills are pending in congress, reached the conclusion that the plan would be inconceivable and troublesome.

Chief among the objections to the scheme is the fact that it would involve the two departments in a confusion of double book-keeping, as the proposed notes would have to be presented and cashed at the postoffices and afterward sent to the treasury for redemption.

The board will recommend the adoption of a modified form of the Canadian money order system, which furnishes engraved notes for different small sums, beginning at 15 cents and running up as high as \$2.50.

It will be proposed that the United States fractional notes run no higher than \$2 and that for each note, whatever its size up to one dollar, one cent be charged, so that for two or three cents at the outside almost any sum can be procured by combination, up to the point where the money order proper would come into play.

It is pointed out that this is not so convenient for those sending money as the post-check system would be, but the expert objections made to the practical operation of that system probably put it out of consideration.

That the present money order system can be improved upon there is no doubt. The fact that it does not entirely suit the people is proved by the persistency of their habit of transmitting small sums by draft, paper money and postage stamps instead of by money order.

The plan proposed by the Board of Experts seems to meet the requirement.

THE CORONATION EMBASSIES.

There was an interesting talk in the United States senate a few days ago on the subject of the embassies which will represent this government at the coronations of the King of Great Britain and the King of Spain.

It was brought up by a proposed amendment to the army appropriation bill providing that no money appropriated by the measure should be expended in defraying the expenses of any one in going to, or coming from, or in attendance upon the coronation of any hereditary king, prince, or potentate.

While it was shown that there was a majority in the senate opposed to the amendment and it was withdrawn, it was also shown that senators generally, irrespective of party, do not regard with favor the sending of special embassies by our government to the coronation of monarchs.

Senator Bailey of Texas took the position that it was not the proper thing for this republic to be represented on such an occasion by a special embassy and he questioned the right of the president to send representatives of this character.

In this he was supported by Senator Hoar and Senator Spooner. Mr. Hoar said that the point presented by Mr. Bailey, that we ought not ordinarily to pay marks of respect to other countries, whatever may be their form of government, that they do not pay to us, was well taken and unanswerable.

and he thought that practice ought not to go on. Senator Spooner expressed the opinion that no ambassador can be sent from the United States to a foreign court without a nomination to the senate and confirmatory action by that body.

consequently the gentlemen who will specially represent this government at the coronations of the British and Spanish kings are not properly ambassadors, but rather in the character of special agents of the president.

Inasmuch as these so-called embassies had already departed, it was thought that it would be ungracious on the part of the senate to take any unfavorable action, which might be regarded as an affront, but what was said upon the matter was quite sufficient to show that the predominant view in the senate is against special embassies of this character.

and it is not to be doubted that public sentiment is overwhelmingly opposed to having the government thus represented at coronations. It is well to cultivate in all proper ways the friendship and good will of foreign nations, but it is not necessary to this that the republic be specially represented at the crowning of kings.

We have diplomatic representatives at London and Madrid who are competent to perform whatever functions are necessary in connection with the coronations and that should be satisfactory to those governments and undoubtedly would be. At all events, there will be general concurrence in the view expressed by Senator Hoar that we should not go on showing marks of respect to other countries that they do not pay to us.

THE OREGON CAMPAIGN.

The campaign in Oregon is not attracting much attention outside of that state, but the result of the election next month will be regarded with great interest.

The issue will be the support of President Roosevelt's administration, says the Portland Oregonian, "not only on expansion, but relative to the trusts also, and the dependencies, and arid lands and lease laws. The issue is one in which the patriotic impulse of our people and their material welfare coincide. A state and congressional ticket here, thoroughly friendly to the president, has been nominated on a platform specifically commending his various policies and it will be elected."

scientific authorities that assemble nightly in the corner grocery stores and furnish the final solution of all the problems that puzzle and vex mankind.

Not a New Experience.

Cleveland Leader. It is nothing new for the American soldiers to be abused. In the '60s they were called "Abe Lincoln's hirelings" and they didn't mind that a bit, either.

Drafts on Imagination.

Baltimore American. The rediscovery of Pat Crowder is proof that the enterprising newspaper men of the wild west are sometimes a little pushed for subjects for their imagination to play upon.

Prompt Aid to the Helpless.

Indianapolis Journal. The action of congress and the president gives official sanction to the movement for the relief of the Martinique sufferers and is under the supervision of an splendid corps of teachers wisely selected by an able Board of Education.

Good Trust to Tackle.

New York Tribune. No matter what may happen to the miners of subarctic coal and oil, for consumers whose means are modest cannot be regarded as highly encouraging. The companies which control the production have already announced a steady and progressive advance in schedule rates, and this final month of spring is so crucially cold that almost every shaft except the owners of the mines is shivering.

Feebleness of Humanity.

Chicago Chronicle. The Martinique catastrophe, the Johnston flood, the Galveston horror and cyclones like those at St. Louis and Louisville some years ago show with terrible clearness the utter helplessness of man against the aroused forces of nature.

Fake Spouters of Hot Air.

Kansas City Star. The Omaha correspondent of a Chicago paper reports that "after a silence of thirty years Mount Logan in Geddes county, Nebraska, the only volcano in the United States, is sending out smoke and steam, and some of the people in the surrounding country say low rumblings can be heard."

Recollection of the Java Eruption Nineteen Years Ago.

Springfield Republican. It is inevitable that the Martinique disaster should recall the tremendous Krakatoa eruption of August 26, 1883, to which it bears some resemblance in the fearful loss of life and the destruction of the vessels in the harbor.

Baron Yanosuke Iwasaki, the richest merchant of Japan, has started on a trip to Europe, toward the westward, and he will spend a few months there before coming to America.

Life is not "all beer and skittles" even for Pierpont Morgan, who, wherever he goes is continually pestered for tips as to safe investments. This is especially the case when he is in London, where, as a consequence, he is compelled to avoid going into society.

Veterans on both sides of the civil war are deeply interested in preventing the destruction of two historic buildings in St. Louis. In one Julia Dent became the wife of Ulysses S. Grant, and in the other the ill-fated Sarah Knox Taylor was made the bride of Jefferson Davis.

A newspaper writer who sought to interview Secretary Shaw on some question of the moment was met with a gentle but a firm refusal. "I am too recently come here to have an opinion, much less to give one for publication. I would rather talk after going out of office than just after coming in. Come around when I go out and I'll give you something then."

While making a speech in favor of admitting Arizona and New Mexico as one state Congressmen Lacey referred to the probability that Delegate Smith and Rodey might become United States senators. "And they would be a fine pair," he added. "To draw to," said Rodey, who sat nearby. Lacey looked at the man from New Mexico a moment and then said with impressive solemnity: "I do not know what the gentleman means. He is a very good fellow. Oh, no," for it is believed that the congressman knows the value of a pair of aces about as well as any poker player in the house.

"The late General Collis," says the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, "was a true and a valiant fighter. He was killed in the civil war, which should not be forgotten. He was not 34 years old when he earned at Fredericksburg, as colonel of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania, a medal from congress for bravery. His regiment, whose original nucleus, a company of 'Zouaves d'Afrique' was raised by him, distinguished itself at Chancellorsville by taking and holding for some time the breastworks defended by Trimble's division of confederates, and he was recommended as a brigade commander, but was invalided for some months by typhoid fever. In the Mine Run campaign he had a horse shot under him. At Spottsylvania he won the praise of General Grant and was made brigadier general. At Petersburg, April 2, 1865, he led the One Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania and the Sixty-first Massachusetts in person, retaking the works the Ninth corps had lost after storming them, and for this he was brevetted major general at Grant's request."

A Measly Doubt.

Cincinnati Commercial. It's a wise railroad that knows its own meter.

Lay Minds at Work.

Chicago Tribune. Inasmuch as the geologists and college professors assert that they know absolutely nothing of the prime causes of volcanic eruptions, it is apparent that the matter will have to be settled by those eminent

Live Nebraska Towns

WAYNE—Where Work Wins.

Wayne, county seat of Wayne county, a city of the second class, according to law, but first class in every other particular, which, at the last census taken two years ago, had a population of 2,519, but now has a population of over 3,500.

The city owns a system of water works and electric lights that is not excelled in any city of its size or much larger in Nebraska. It is on a paying basis and gives the best of satisfaction, much to the credit of the mayor, an efficient council and a first-class electrician and engineer.

Wayne has a splendid telephone exchange and three splendid rural free delivery mail routes running from the post-office in different directions into the surrounding country.

The city's four banking institutions are of great force in the building up of the State Bank of Wayne and the Wayne National. The statements of the institutions show nearly three-quarters of a million of dollars on deposit.

There are six churches, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, English and German Lutheran and Roman Catholic. The handsome buildings of the Wesleyan and Presbyterian cost over \$17,000 and \$14,000 respectively and would be a credit to any city. Upon a beautiful elevated site in the northwest part of Wayne stands a handsome brick and stone house with all modern improvements, costing about \$60,000.

Wayne is situated on the C., St. P. & O. railway and the stock shipments and business done at this station is larger than at any other point of the road. The country surrounding Wayne is composed of the best of agricultural lands. Corn, cattle and hogs are staple productions, while wheat, oats and barley do exceedingly well. A splendid market is afforded for all products. Stockraising and cattle feeding is also a great industry.

Wayne has three newspapers, the Herald, Democrat and Republican, that take

Wheeler followed Mr. Mudd. Mr. Dayton next discovered that Kitchin was not saying anything that interested him and he closed the door of the committee room from the outside. Mr. Loudenslager and Mr. Bull held a whispered conversation and smiled contently at Chairman Foss as they made tracks in the direction of the circus parade.

Representative F. H. Gillett of Massachusetts was presiding over the committee of the whole in the house the other day and the congressmen were unusually turbulent and unruly. The speakers could not make themselves heard and Mr. Gillett used the gavel until his arms ached. Finally he said: "The members must sit down in the aisles."

"Immediately the house burst into a roar of laughter. Mr. Gillett could not understand what had caused the merriment and finally called Champ Clark, who happened near the speaker's desk, to come up and explain what was the matter.

"Why, you told the members to sit down in the aisles," said Clark, "and you are a near neighbor of Boston. You'll not be able to appear in Massachusetts forty or two years at least."

"Oh, I see," said Mr. Gillett, seriously. "What I intended to say was that the members in the aisles should take their seats."

"Congratulations to you on the fine reception which I heard you were honored with out in Indiana," some one remarked to Senator Fairbanks, who had just returned from the republican convention in Indianapolis.

"That reminds me," said the senator, "of an old but always good story. In a sleeping car a man was snoring most loudly and nobody else in the car could sleep. Finally it was decided to awaken him and compel him to quit snoring or stay awake. So after much difficulty he was aroused.

"What's the trouble?" he asked. "Your snoring keeps everybody in the car awake and it has got to stop."

"How do you know I snored?" questioned the disturber of the peace.

"We heard you," was the reply.

"Well," said the man who awoke, as he turned over to go to sleep again, "don't believe all you hear."

Representative Sulzer went down into the house restaurant the other day rather undecided as to what he should order for his luncheon, reports the Washington Times. He sat down at a table, picked up a menu card and glanced over it, looked on the back cover and then threw it down, much as a man would do whose appetite was on a strike and who was endeavoring to devise some plan of getting his stomach to work.

"I really don't exactly know what I do want," he said, rather indifferently, to the colored individual who stood at the back of his chair.

"Have one of dem nice pootah-house steaks, Mr. Sulzer," suggested the obsequious garçon.

"What!" exclaimed the New York representative. "George, you must mistake me for J. Pierpont Morgan, or a Standard Oil magnate. I'm a poor man; only a member of congress, and I can't afford to eat beef-steak. Besides, I'm only 144 with me today, and I would very much dislike to have part of the bill for my lunch charged. No, George, just bring me a ham sandwich."

"When William Jennings Bryan was at Jacksonville, Fla., with his Nebraska regiment, writing to be sent into Cuba, I happened to visit the Nebraska camp one day," said Mr. Gilson, Willets of New York to the Washington Post.

Colonel Bryan was about to receive a Mississippian regiment which was camped near the west-erners, and I walked over to watch the inspection.

"The Mississippians were a fine looking lot and presented an unbroken front as the Nebraska colonel rode before them. I never saw a regiment make a better appearance. When the sturdy Nebraskan reached the center of the regiment I noticed a sudden break in the line. A rifle was thrown down and a stalwart Mississippian rushed out toward the colonel.

"The you, Colonel Bryan," he asked, as he extended his hand to the officer. "I've always wanted a chance to shake your hand. You certainly are the Moses of the democratic party. You've got the nerve to say what you think and Mississippi's with you."

"The break in the ceremony did not seem to annoy Colonel Bryan. He smiled graciously at the fellow and made a remark about being glad to meet him. The Mississippian looked a foot taller as he made his way back to his place in line. I have seen lots of satisfied smiles, but that fellow from the woods of Mississippi was the best picture of happiness I ever saw."

The house committee on naval affairs was in session. As the members were considering important matters the discussion was more or less heated. The day was warm and the windows which look out on the white marble walls of the court of the capitol were wide open. Mr. Kitchin was giving his views when the strains of "Go Way Back and Sit Down," by a steam calliope, found their way into the room. Mr. Mudd arose from his seat, took his hat from the rack and departed from the room. The music seemed to be getting nearer and Mr.

Democracy in Congress Accused of Misrepresenting the Party.

Chicago Chronicle (dem.). Senator Noraker is not the best authority on the subject of democratic policy and action, but when he made the statement the other day that even a democratic administration would not abandon the Philippines he was eminently correct.

There might be a democratic president, and congress in both branches might have a two-thirds democratic majority, and yet there would be no scuttles in the Philippines.

There is not now and there never will be a political party in this country which, clothed with responsibility and authority, would surrender a foot of soil belonging to the great republic except as a matter of necessity at the end of a bloody and disastrous war.

It is to be hoped that a democratic administration at Washington would inaugurate free government in the Philippines. With such a government even in prospect there would be no motive for a scuttles.

The talk in certain democratic circles about abandoning the Philippines is not only unauthorized and stupid; it is dishonorable.

If a popular vote could be had on this proposition more republicans than democrats would be found on the side of the scuttles.

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

Washington Star: "Don't brag," said Uncle Eben. "If you're a wonder, it don't do no good, an' if you is, you does'nt haf'er."

Philadelphia Press: Cassidy? My, oh my, but he likes to hear himself talk, don't he? Casey-Faith, he do so. Sure if he had a habit of talkin' in his sleep he'd set up all night long with an applicator.

Chicago Tribune: "How can you tell real cut glass from the imitation?" asked Mrs. Gaswell. "You can't," said Mr. Gaswell. "But when anybody offers you a piece of real cut glass for 15 cents don't buy it."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "An eastern man refused to pay his wife's wine bill because he considered it exorbitant," asked Mrs. Gaswell. "Oh, I don't suppose it was the price that annoyed it must have been the awful accumulation of empty small bottles."

Detroit Free Press: "There's a girl who would rather remain single than be the slave of any man." "But isn't she afraid of being lonesome?" "Oh, no. She is too busy on her great book, 'How to manage a husband.'"

Detroit Free Press: Mrs. Henpeck-Darling, what would you do if some horrid man would steal me and hold me for a ransom? Henpeck-Darling: "Don't make me laugh. I've got a headache."

Washington Star: "At this point," said the author of the plot thickens. "Don't let it do that," protested the manager. "This is out. There's anything that annoys the public it's a plot that can't be seen through at a glance."

Baltimore American: "Isn't this awful!" asked the common-looking man on the crowded street. "Isn't this awful? Why there are already 165 people on this car."

"It is awful," agreed the person addressed, who was a street railway magistrate. "It is awful. There ought to be at least twenty more in here. I'll take that conductor's number and have him on the carpet tomorrow."

THE COCKTAIL OF CONTENT.

A. Bart Horton. A drink that balm to sadness, Life's sorrows to destroy; Just drop a lump of "gladness" Into a cup of joy.

Dissolve a bit of "kindness" In a dash or two of vice, Then add a little "blissness" To human frailty.

Mix well with Life's best "brightness," "Unfailing sympathy," Stir with the spoon whose "lightness" Is silver'd charity.

"Is a drink to drown all weariness, 'Neer a drop of Godlike quest, Light'n'ing each heart with his cheeriness, Making each sigh a laugh."

WHEELER FOLLOWED MR. MUDD.

Mr. Dayton next discovered that Kitchin was not saying anything that interested him and he closed the door of the committee room from the outside.

Mr. Loudenslager and Mr. Bull held a whispered conversation and smiled contently at Chairman Foss as they made tracks in the direction of the circus parade.

So the members of the committee faded away until Mr. Kitchin was talking to a single auditor—Mr. Foss.

"Mr. Chairman," said Mr. Kitchin, suddenly breaking off from his argument, "that circus parade is with a pretty good one or else the committee were here to listen to my remarks. I move that the committee postpone consideration of the needs of the navy until the circus leaves town."

Mr. Foss declared the motion carried and then he and Mr. Kitchin hurried to the edge of the capitol grounds to see the elephants march by.

Dennis Flynn, delegate to congress from Oklahoma, is putting in giant leaps for the adoption of his territory to statehood. When that event shall have happened "Denny" will claim the credit of having hailed from more states than any other man in congress. He was born in Pennsylvania, removed to New York, admitted to the bar in Iowa, an editor in Kansas, and now delegate from Oklahoma, which he hopes to represent in the United States senate after it becomes a state.

\$2.50 Quick Suit Sale

in Juvenile Department

Speaking of bargains—let us tell you about some very swell suits we are going to sell at the above price FRIDAY AND SATURDAY ONLY.

There's about 250 of them in the different styles that we have marked for a quick sale. Suits whose actual values are \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$6.00. The backward spring and the want of room for "hot weather arrivals" is the cause of this reduction and quick sale. They are all high grade suits and you are sure of a real bargain when you attend this sale.

Here is a line of Juvenile Suits in neat little checks, sizes 3 to 8 years— We've marked \$2.50 for quick sale.

Here is a line of Norfolk Suits in dark small stripes that are very pretty and jaunty, sizes 5 to 9 years. We've marked \$2.50 for quick sale.

Here are several lines of Double-Breasted Jackets and Pants Suits and Fancy Worsted and Serge Suits that are great values—sizes 7 to 12 years. We've marked \$2.50 for quick sale.

Here's a line of two-piece all wool fancy chevot suits, sizes 14, 15, 16 and a few 13 years—we've marked them \$2.50 for quick sale.

Here's a line of double breasted black chevot suits, ages 12 to 16 years. We've marked them \$2.50 for quick sale.

Here's one 6 years, 2 ten years, and one 11 years size, bicycle suits that we've also marked in this sale at \$2.50.

And a large line of boys' all wool fancy chevots, knee pants, in sizes 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. These are the best values you ever saw for the price—just think.

25c a Pair

About the price of the buttons and thread. These are trade chances you won't find every day—so come early.

No clothing fits like ours.

Browning-King-&Co

Exclusive Clothiers and Furnishers.

R. S. Wilcox, Manager.